

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 155.

## THE CITY.

### ADVERTISERS.

Already hundreds of strangers have arrived who desire to attend the convention next week, and there will be thousands to follow. Our merchants and traders should avail themselves of such a chance to advertise in the newspapers. Advertising is the life of trade.

### Personal.

Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, arrives here to-day on a visit to Floydsburg, near Pewee Valley.

### Commercial Convention.

There will be a meeting of the committee of arrangements at the Council Chamber to-night at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is absolutely necessary.

### The Workhouse.

Our old friend Colin Alford was unanimously re-elected last night in the joint session of the General Council to his position as Superintendent of the work and pesthouses. This is a compliment no less deserved than handsomely bestowed.

### New Music.

Mr. W. S. Hays, music dealer, Fourth street, has sent us "Life in Das Balloon," a song by Joe Emmett, and a new song of his own composition, entitled "Belle Bradley." Mr. Hays keeps the latest publications.

### Fire Last Night.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire burst out in the engine-room at Harig & Keop's furniture factory, corner of Third and Guthrie streets, but it was extinguished with a few bucketsfull of water, with but very light damage. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

### St. Louis Fair.

"Blood Chief," a blooded stallion, belonging to A. Vanmeter, Clark county, Kentucky, took a blue ribbon at St. Louis. Forrest Vermont, owned by L. and C. L. Bailey, Woodford county, also took a premium, and another was awarded to L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, in the three-year old ring for stallions.

### Fight in a Bawdy-house.

J. W. Bennett, W. Gray and F. Huffman got into some dispute last night at a bawdy-house on Lafayette street, and from dispute came to blows with fists and spittoons. The latter were considerably damaged, as was the countenance of Gray, when Officers Jamison and McGrath appeared on the scene and bore off the combatants to the First-street station.

### Sudden Death.

Mr. P. C. Ramsey, brother of Dr. M. C. Ramsey, died very suddenly yesterday, after a short illness. He had been quite ill, but was convalescent. A relapse occurred and he was carried away. He was a sincere, earnest Christian, his last words being, "We shall know each other there." The funeral ceremonies will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Christian church, corner of Fourth and Walnut.

### Another Dead Infant Found.

T. M. Fletcher, Deputy Sheriff, last night held an inquest on the body of an infant child, found in a cornfield of Mr. Williams, near Portland. An attempt had been made to bury the body, but it was hastily or badly done, and a passer-by discovered it. The body was that of a new-born child, but by whom deposited is not known. The jury rendered a verdict—"Came to its death by causes unknown."

### Walker's Tonic Bitters.

Mr. W. H. Walker, sole proprietor of Walker's Tonic Bitters, does not pretend to place them in competition with the quack nostrums of the day. A careful comparison will show that it possesses a richness and body which nothing but fine material can give, and which cannot be imitated with mean liquor and cheap drugs. Mr. Walker has the privilege of referring to the principal physicians of Kentucky.

### New Albany and the Procession.

The meeting at the Council Chamber night before last, resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, to call upon manufacturers and merchants, and invite them to take part in the procession. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: E. M. Hubbard, of the Ohio Falls iron works, chairman; G. B. F. Cooper, of the Park planing mill; E. A. Maginn, of the New Albany glass works; D. C. Hill, of the American foundry, and James Pierce, of the New Albany box works.

### About a Pension.

A desperate battle took place yesterday afternoon, on Tenth, near Jefferson street, between Mary and Sarah Dudley, two negro women, sisters-in-law. Mrs. Mary Dudley, as the widow of a deceased soldier, had drawn the pension and back pay to which she was entitled; but Sarah, the husband's sister, thought herself entitled to it, and fought for it, battering Mary considerably. She took out a peace-warrant before Justice Clement, but Sarah had absconded, and it could not be served.

### Louisville Opera House.

As the house has been full every night this week there can be no doubt it will be crowded to-night, for Mrs. Oates takes her benefit, and the bill is a very attractive one. The Field of the Cloth of Gold, one of the most successful burlesques ever put on the boards, and which has been repeated night after night in all the Eastern cities, will be repeated to-night. If there are any who have not seen the performance of this troupe, nor heard the fine music, they would do well to go to-night, and go early.

## THE CONNECTION QUESTION.

### IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It was late last evening before the Board of Aldermen reached the connection question, but it was brought up on motion to act on the route selected by the Common Council. Mr. Heinsolin offered as a substitute the memoranda of an agreement between the city and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, laying off the route as follows:

Beginning at the head of Jefferson, to follow the bank of the creek to Kentucky street; thence along Logan street to Meriwether's line; thence at the foot of the hills southwardly, so as to reach the Nashville track south of the House of Refuge.

Mr. Sheridan offered a resolution appointing a joint committee of four from the lower board and two from the upper, who, in conjunction with the City Engineer, should call upon the two railroad companies to appoint similar committees; these two committees to meet and agree upon the most feasible route and report their agreement back to the Council.

Mr. Fox assailed this resolution in a speech of ten minutes, arguing very earnestly against any such action. To adopt such a course, he said, would be to go over again all the ground which had already been traversed by the joint committee of the General Council. If referred to the same committee, their report must be the same as already had been submitted; if to a new committee, all the ground must be gone over afresh. An adjourning resolution has just been adopted to meet again on the 15th. This resolution could not be passed in the lower board before that time. The committee could not be appointed and make a report in less than two or three weeks, and by the time their report reached the lower board it would be after the first of November. The lower board would not be able to come to any decision before the first of January, and before that time the Legislature of the State would convene, and pass a bill over our heads giving the companies just such a route as they chose to select. It is well known that so far as the stockholders in these roads are concerned, their only interest is that of dollars and cents. We see how they have already dictated to the Directors of the Cincinnati road, and that they made a strong movement to commit the stockholders in the Nashville road to the same action, go so far as to bring an orator from Lexington to advocate the matter. If these stockholders are so earnest as this action shows, they will go to the Legislature as soon as it assembles, and ask for a route through the city, which they will get, for it is a well known fact that the representatives from Eastern, Southern and Western Kentucky will vote anything asked for by those two companies, while the city of Louisville has but seven representatives, and would have no show at all. Therefore I am opposed to the delay which this resolution would occasion. The question has been delayed too long already.

Mr. Sheridan replied with a few remarks, explanatory of his idea, and his motive in bringing forward his resolution; he believed it would be the shortest and quickest way to arrive at a decision mutually agreeable to the three contracting parties; but if any better proposition could be presented, he was not tenacious about his own, but would support the other. On motion, his resolution was laid on the table. The question then came up on Mr. Heinsolin's proposition—the route via the House of Refuge. To this Mr. Dulany made most serious objections. It would prove, he said, the most injurious route to the city and the property-holder that could be adopted; it would cut, at an acute angle, every parallel and cross-street, from the head of Jefferson street to Third street, at the House of Refuge, and look at the damage to property thus cut up; every square on each side of the road ruined for residence or business purposes, each one running to a point on the railroad line. We see the evil effects of such a policy in the route by which the Nashville railroad enters the city, cutting, as it does, at acute angles, every street and every square on the line from the House of Refuge, and even beyond, to the depot grounds, at Ninth and Kentucky streets. We, in this city, are far behind the age. I have in my possession railroad maps showing the location of railroads in and through the cities of Europe, from the metropolis of London, down to the smallest city on the continent. Every one of these is pierced and intersected in almost every direction by the railroad lines; the cars penetrating to the very heart of the city in every case, in some cases running up to and through the parks and pleasure grounds. In London the roads from both sides of the Thames run through to the river, into the very heart of trade. In Liverpool we find the same thing. In Edinburgh the road cuts through the grand park. In Manchester the cars go through the city on trestle-work over the tops of the houses, so anxious are the people for the benefits of a connection which could not be had otherwise because of the conformation of the streets. In Paris we find the same idea prevails, the cars running through some of the finest boulevards, and so on all over the continent. Why, sir, rather than have the city and the property of the citizen ruined as it would be under this proposition, I would vote for Jefferson street, or Green, or Broadway, or even

Main street itself. I, therefore, move to lay that resolution on the table, and the house so ordered. Mr. Dulany then offered a resolution that Geo. B. McLeod be employed, assisted by the City Engineer, to survey all the routes proposed from the House of Refuge to the Ohio river. Dr. Krock moved to amend, by having two routes surveyed—the river route and the Oak street route. This amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Dulany urged his resolution with great earnestness, and was ably supported by Mr. Fox. The latter gentleman was glad to find that at length one member of the board agreed with him in the substance of the minority report and resolution which he had reported, and which passed the lower board in August, but which was killed in this board. Mr. F. was all the time anxious for definite information as to the best route; but if that could not be had, he was ready to vote at once on any route, except the river route, or one that would carry the road too far among the residences. He had reported in favor of Green street, from Brook street down to the Nashville track, and he believed it would be found the best route. But if no survey was to be had, no further information given, he would vote at once for the Green-street route, and he would favor putting it down if it had to be done under guard of soldiers. But he was decidedly in favor of the resolution, as he wanted more light.

Mr. Barrett wanted more information on the subject than had yet been given, and would vote for the resolution. It could be passed immediately in this board, and would have time to go through the other board to-night, so that the work proposed might be commenced at once.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Dulany was appointed a committee to take it down to the lower board. In that body it raised at once a great hubbub. After much discussion it was amended so as to employ Mr. McLeod or some other competent engineer, the reason for this amendment being that it was a matter of some doubt whether Mr. McLeod would serve. After the adoption of this amendment, the system of delays was again resorted to with such success that though the question came to a vote and two or three votes had been recorded, yet the hour for adjourning arrived, and the President's hammer fell, thus throwing over to the 15th a question which could as well not have been settled last night. When the 15th arrives, the same tactics may be again resorted to, thus adding delay to delay, till finally nothing is done.

## KRIEL, THE WIFE-MURDERER.

### Day of Execution Fixed.

The sentence of the court in the case of William Kriel will be carried into effect on the 19th day of November, that being the day fixed by the Governor. He was notified of the facts yesterday, and exhibited very great emotion. He wished to know if there was no hope of having the sentence changed, and when told not, his spirits gave way for a time, but he rallied again and insisted on making an effort, sending for his attorney. He was notified that he had better drop all hopes of accomplishing anything, and prepare himself for the solemn moment before him. What he will do is a matter of conjecture, but it is thought a strong effort will be made for a reprieve.

### The Chapman Sisters.

These charming young actresses are winning, nightly, hosts of friends and admirers by their performances at Weisiger Hall, and Bishop, the comedian, is a perfect host in himself. The house was pretty well filled last evening, but not crowded as it ought to have been. The audiences are more select than usual, and the sisters will win the attendance of crowds. To-night Miss Blanche will take her benefit, presenting an admirable bill, including the original burlesque of the Forty Thieves, or Striking Oil in Family Jars. The great Clodoche quadrille will be performed by the Foster brothers. Secure your seats. To-morrow afternoon the burlesque of Aladdin.

### Coroner Moore.

It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Moore's condition is no worse than it was yesterday. There is even hope that the climax has been reached, and that from this time there may be a gradual recovery.

## LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

### ROX. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, October 8.

Mary Barr vs. Laura Davis, peace-warrant; dismissed.

Jane Hill, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

John McCarty, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$3 and bond in \$100 for thirty days.

Frank Williams, indecent exposure of his person; held in \$200 to answer.

P. T. Connell, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$3 and bond in \$100 for thirty days.

Israel Nelson, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$5 and bond in \$100 for thirty days.

Maria O'Donnell, drunkenness; discharged.

Henry Fox, drunkenness; fined \$3 and bond in \$100 for thirty days.

J. W. Bennett, Wm. Gray and I. Hoffman, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Pat. Shaughnessy, summoned to show cause why a dangerous building should not be removed.

Thomas McCue was sent to the House of Refuge.

The jury were sworn and proceeded to try the case of William Guthrie, charged with setting up, dealing and keeping a faro bank; case dismissed.

## MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

### A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

### BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE.

### THE CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.

It will be a matter of sincere rejoicing to all who are interested in the welfare, or touched by the helpless condition, of the widow and the orphan, to know that the Masonic fraternity of this State will, at no distant day, be able to point out as one of their noblest charities, one of the proudest monuments to their benevolent spirit, and one of the greatest ornaments to the city, the Home for Masonic Widows and Orphans. It is well known that the ladies have had this matter in charge for some months, have labored diligently and effectively in the good work in aid of their brothers and husbands, for the benefit of their unfortunate sisters, and now their work is nearly accomplished.

The board of managers have secured a most eligible location for the Home, in the southern suburbs, partly by purchase, and mostly by a donation from one of our public-spirited citizens. Mr. T. T. Shreve, in a large-hearted liberality that commands him to the whole community, and especially to the brotherhood, has donated some three and a half to four acres of ground. This ground lies on Second street, and runs through to First, and could be sold to-day at about \$3,000 per acre, so that his donation is worth not less than ten thousand dollars.

The grounds, now owned by the managers, consist of about six acres, fronting as follows: On C street, in Harris & Hahn's subdivision, north of the House of Refuge, 420 feet, running through from First to Second; on First street, 420 feet, running north from C street, and on Second street, 840 feet north from C street. The donation of Mr. Shreve consists of two pieces—one 200 feet front, running through the same width from First to Second, the other of a triangle, fronting 420 feet on Second, and running to a point on First.

It is the design of the managers, as soon as it can be done, to make some arrangements with the Ship heirs, who adjoin them on the north, to straighten the diagonal lines, either by an equal division, giving 210 feet on Second for 210 feet on First, or by buying the corresponding triangle, so as to give the grounds a front of 840 feet on First and Second, with 420 feet on each of its northern and southern boundaries. The latter arrangement would give eight acres, which would make magnificent grounds for the institution, being equal to two squares.

The plans for the building are ready, and will be submitted to the board at its meeting on Monday next, and it is also desired to progress so far as to have the corner-stone laid on the 19th instant, during the session of the Grand Lodge.

Success attend the enterprise is the wish of every truly benevolent heart.

### Almost a Fire.

Just before 12 o'clock to-day an alarm rang from Fourth and Main. There was danger of a disastrous fire, but the flames were extinguished before any water was thrown by the engines. It appears that the gas pipes leading into the cellar of No. 27 Fifth street, between Main and the river, and next door north of the drug and chemical works of Barnum, Starbird & Port, have been leaking for several days, but the exact location was not determined till about 11 this morning. The Gas Company being notified, sent a man to look into the matter. He incautiously went into the cellar with a light, when the gas caught, and would have resulted in a dangerous explosion had the examination been delayed much longer. No damage was done, however.

### Murder in the Arctic Regions.

Since Captain Hall's return from the Arctic expedition, reports have been circulated about the mutiny of his crew in Repulse Bay, in July, 1868, and at other times. One of his companions on that expedition, Mr. Peter Bayne, has made affidavit before the British Consul, disclosing the facts. The expeditionary force had been on short rations several weeks, and Mr. Bayne, the only one among them besides Captain Hall who carried firearms, was sent into the interior to shoot game. On the 31st day of July, 1868, he shot a deer and sent Patrick Coleman with it into camp. Coleman stayed away from camp longer than the Captain thought he ought, and the result was a verbal dispute. Coleman excused himself by saying that he was weak for want of proper nourishment, and was unable to carry such a weight any quicker. Capt. Hall then went to Mr. Bayne and took away his rifle, and after placing it beyond his reach, returned to his attack upon Coleman with a loaded revolver. Hall asked Coleman whether he intended to be dutiful or otherwise in future, and upon the latter assuring him that he could not be more so under the circumstances, and that he thought Hall was imposing too much upon him and deliberately shot him. Coleman lingered in agony fifteen days and then died. A year's pay was due Coleman, which he directed should be paid to his sister, Mrs. Griffin, wife of John Griffin, a tailor, who resides, it is supposed, in Hoboken. The British Consul has promised to call the attention of the United States Government to these facts, and to have Captain Hall arrested.

It is reported that a duel is on the tapis between ex-rebel guerrilla Mosely and Colonel Boyd, U. S. Army, growing out of a personal assault upon Boyd by Mosely.

Mr. Sumner is to receive four hundred dollars for the delivery of his lecture on Caste. Isn't this casting it rather high?—Boston Post.

## THE MONSTERS OF PATERSON.

### The Almost Incredible Atrocities that were Perpetrated upon a Girl from the New York Orphan Asylum.

From the New York Sun.

About eighteen months ago Mr. McNeill and his wife, who keep a large store in Paterson, New Jersey, took Martha Washington, a young colored girl, from the Colored Orphan Asylum in New York City. Last July Mrs. McNeill missed some money, which she accused Martha of stealing. The girl denied the charge, and to extract a confession, after whipping her, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill got an old clothesline cord, and tied her up by her thumbs to a beam overhead in the garret, so that her toes barely touched the floor, and left her in that position from half-past 9 at night until Mr. McNeill rose to go to the store at about 4 the next morning.

The poor girl was subsequently tied up the same manner, and choked by a strap drawn around the neck by another member of the family. After this, to extort from her a confession, McNeill tied her hands behind her back, and then fastened a part of the lines of a harness around her waist, and drew her taut to the beam overhead, and then stood off and lashed her with what she says was a black raw-hide.

Fastened up to the beam, she was told that she should remain there and be whipped until she told where the money was; and there she remained, she says, from that Friday until Saturday of the following week, when she heard McNeill tell his wife to give her some bread, as she was starving. She was still kept tied another week—between fourteen and fifteen days in all—during which time she was whipped every night, she says, by McNeill, and frequently by his wife.

On one occasion McNeill put a steel about her neck and choked her until she fainted and fell over as far as she could, and when she came to he was kicking her. All the sleep she had was in a standing position, or by bending forward on the strap about her waist. She remembers fainting twice during this torture.

Mr. and Mrs. McNeill at length extorted from the lacerated victim a confession that she had taken the money; but on her release she could not tell where it was. She says she never saw any money about the house, and had to say she stole it, as she feared she was dying. In a rage the fiendish couple took her to Paterson, and had her thrown into jail by a Justice, on a charge of theft by confession; and she was kept in a cell nearly ten weeks. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill appeared before the grand jury last week to get the girl indicted; but that body turned the tables upon the complaining couple when they delivered into his hands, and said that the raw flesh was rolled up from the bones of the thumbs where she had been tied by cords, and that her body had been cut all over by the lash.

Judge Belle fined Mr. McNeill one hundred and fifty dollars, and his wife fifty dollars for their atrocious assault upon the poor orphan girl. Mr. McNeill is a wealthy man; and it becomes the duty of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum to institute a civil suit at once in behalf of the cruelly abused orphan girl, Martha Washington.

## LOVE AND MONEY.

### A German Baker Talks Business to his Betrothed—He is Discarded Thereafter and Commits Suicide—Interesting Correspondence, &c.

From the New York Times, Tuesday.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Heinrich Schmidt, the German baker who committed suicide on Saturday evening last by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The particulars of the case were published in the World of Sunday. The deceased, who was employed and lived at 794 Fourth avenue, had been paying attentions to Miss Elise Heinrich, of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and they were betrothed. A misunderstanding arose between them, owing to Heinrich questioning his fiancée as to her pecuniary resources, and the lady discarded him. His rejection was the motive which prompted him to commit suicide.

The following is a translation of a letter written in German by Miss Heinrich to Schmidt, in which she rejected his advances:

HONORED MR. SCHMIDT: It grieves me very much to inform you that it is my intention to continue our acquaintance no longer. I shall frankly state to you my reasons. When you last came to me, you asked me how much money I had. You did not come to see me because you love me, but to see how much money I have. I tell you plainly that I have no money, and am a poor but honorable girl, and when a man wishes to marry, he ought not to ask for money, but whether his betrothed is a virtuous and sensible girl. I hope, Mr. Schmidt, that you will not take umbrage with me. I have just written, as it is not my fault.

Accept my sincere thanks for the favors you have bestowed on me. You can keep my picture to remember me by, and I will keep yours for the same purpose. I shall always think of you as an honorable man.

Should you wish to speak to me again, you will find me at the same house, where I intend to stay a short time.

Yours, in friendship,  
ELISE HEINRICH.

In the room occupied by deceased, and in which he committed suicide, was found a letter addressed to Miss Heinrich, which reads as follows:

MY BELOVED ELISE: This is my last writing to you. You seem to think that I do not come to you because I love but for the sake of money. I did not come to you to ask for money, but to learn whether you loved me. Now I will give you proof that I do love, and that you do not return my love for you, although my very life depends upon your love for me. I tell you my life is a trouble to me. I will see you no more in this world, but I hope to meet you above, where God will join us. I wish everybody to forgive me. One more wish, and that is, that Mr. Schmidt will be so good and see that my sister gets the \$15 she loaned me. I also wish my beloved parents to forgive me for this rash act. Farewell, my beloved Elise. I loved you better than life, and even until death.

THE JURY IMPANNELED IN THE case rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting, and the remains of deceased were delivered to his friends for interment.

Schell, the artist, is likewise a punster. When with his brethren out sketching, one of the club proposed to remain and sketch another landscape. "Oh, no," says Schell, "let's sketch the train."

## A Revolution in Telegraphing.

From the Baltimore American.

A complete revolution is shortly to take place in the system of telegraphing, the rapidity and cheapness of transmission enabling the sender to pay for the message it will ultimately monopolize the business correspondence of the country, even if it should remain in private hands. The patentee of this new system claims the power to transmit messages ten times as rapid as an expert penman can write, and to so much business as the wire as can be done over ten wires by the Morse system of transmission. The rates of charges contemplated by the patentees of this new system are one cent per word at all distances, the cheapness of which could not fail to draw from the mails all business correspondence, as well as much of a private character that can not afford to wait the comparatively slow postal transmission.

We had been frequently urged by the inventor and his friends to visit New York and witness the operation of the new instrument, and delayed doing so until a few weeks since, when it was thoroughly tested in our presence.

The letters transmitted were the Morse alphabet, and, what is most singular, is that the transmission is done without any knowledge on the part of either the receiver or the sender as to the contents of the dispatch. It is an automaton process, and requires no skilled operators, the preparing of the dispatches being done by another instrument, ten of which, presided over by girls, being required to keep one wire in steady operation. Any one who can read manuscript can work these instruments, as even a knowledge of the Morse alphabet is not essential. The transmitting instruments, as well as the copy machines are worked by magnetism, and the rapidity and smoothness with which they move shows that the new motive power is essential to the success of the invention. We watched the operation of every particular, and found that our experience in telegraphing could not suggest one obstacle that had not been provided for by the ingenious and skillful inventor, who has himself had great experience in telegraphing, both in this country and England.

We watched the working of the receiving instrument with great interest, believing it impossible to clear up the mystery with such rapidity. The result, however, proved that the formation of the letters was more clear and distinct than we have ever seen them by the Morse instrument, the record being made by the magnetic fluid on chemically-prepared paper, every particular being as clear and distinct as if made by a pen. But even the rapidity of transmission then attained, we are assured, was not to the extent to which the inventor believed he could ultimately reach. The system of transmission is only limited by the rapidity with which the receiving and transmitting instruments can be worked. But safety, and the inventor is confident in the belief that from fifteen hundred to two thousand letters per minute can be transmitted, with all the correctness and clearness that the nine hundred were passed through the instruments in our presence. Those experienced in telegraphing will at once exclaim that this might be done with two instruments in the same room, but when tested over long distances, with the accompanying atmospheric retardation, a failure would be inevitable. To all such we would say that the test was over twenty miles, and that the presence of several telegraphic experts, who pronounced the transmission perfect.

## MR. ABEL R. CORBIN.

### A Sketch of his Life—An Editor and a Reformer—His Personal Appearance.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Abel R. Corbin, brother-in-law of the President of the United States, and at present residing at No. 37 West Twenty-seventh street, is a New Englander by birth, but went West early in life. During the last quarter of a century, previous to the commencement of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Corbin resided in St. Louis, Mo. He was a lawyer by profession, but abandoned it for the career of a newspaper editor. As a writer he is clear, terse, logical and sometimes brilliant. He was always a Democrat, and acted with the Democracy of the Northwest.

He was a personal and intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, and delights in narrating the various anecdotes and witticisms of the lamented President. When the war broke out Mr. Corbin came to this city.

After arriving here, he formed an acquaintance, then moderately wealthy, began making investments in New Jersey real estate and railroads. He wrote up a number of these roads in which he became interested, and in a lengthy communication published in a New York journal last year, said:

"My Jay Gould is a railroad man of consummate ability, and a man of many resources, who will open their glasses that way."

Mr. Corbin purchased a large tract of land at West End, New Jersey. He then interested himself in the Pavonia, Long Rock and West End Railway, which passed through the city, and he was one of the interests of the Newark and Paterson road and convince the stockholders of Mr. Gould's great abilities that Mr. Corbin wrote the article mentioned above.

A year ago last April Mr. Corbin lost his wife, a most highly accomplished and amiable lady, whose circle of acquaintance extended throughout the Union. He remained a widower until last May, when he married Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the President, after a brief courtship. He was first introduced to her last inauguration day. Mr. Corbin's acquaintance with General Grant arose from the sale of his house on I street, Washington City. He sold to the parties who presented it to the President.

Mr. Corbin is about fifty-five years old, very tall, somewhat slender, stoops slightly, has gray hair and light brown eyes. He is bold in his speculations, but shies before great risks. He prefers to invest safely, but generally manages to buy property which rapidly rises in value. As his property increases in value, he mortgages it and invests the proceeds so as to make a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent. His investment, high, brown stone mansion on West Twenty-seventh street is a valuable piece of property. The furniture is Paris made. Elegance, but not sumptuousness, marks the interior of his home. His wealth is variously estimated by a relative at from \$250,000 to \$3,000,000, a very large share of which has accumulated since his connection with Jay Gould and other New York dealers in stocks and real estate.

He is a devoted member and an ardent supporter of the Methodist church. In conversation Mr. Corbin is not impressive. His tone and manner are often childish. He has a habit of breaking out in laughing spells, when he drops his face in both hands until his laughter is over.

Gen. Beauregard it is said is about to take a wife from old Virginia.

## AWFUL TRAGEDY.

### A Chinaman and an English Woman Murdered in a Tenement House in Cherry Street—The Suicide of the Murderer—Trivial Origin of the Quarrel.

From the New York Sun, Wednesday.

One of the most horrible double murders and suicides was committed at about half-past 10 o'clock last night in the Fourth ward, that has been perpetrated in this city for years. The murdered persons are Charles Archoe, a Chinaman, and Sarah Ann Archoe, the wife of the assassin and suicide, an English woman, supposed to have been a native of Yorkshire.

### THE ASSASSIN AND SUICIDE.

The author of the terrible deed is a Chinaman named Henry Aceng, a steward on board one of the Black Ball line of packets. He has been six months in this city for years. The murdered persons are Charles Archoe, a Chinaman, and Sarah Ann Archoe, the wife of the assassin and suicide, an English woman, supposed to have been a native of Yorkshire.

### HOW THE BODIES WERE FOUND, AND THE WOUNDS.

The body of Archoe was found in the bed in his room at the head of the stairs. It lay on the back, with three stab wounds in the breast, his throat cut in a frightful manner, his left arm cut and slashed in five places. The bed was saturated with blood, and bore marks of a terrible struggle. The wife was found at the bottom of the first flight of stairs, having either fallen or been thrown down after she had received her death wound. Her bowels were ripped open, and a deep stab wound was found in her breast. Her countenance was distorted by pain and agony, but bore traces of former beauty. She lay across the landing, her feet towards the stairs, and her head against the door leading to the front room of the floor above. Near her was a pool of blood.

which had flowed from her gaping wounds, and her dress was saturated with the life-giving fluid. Aceng was alive when found. In his right hand was the upraised and glittering dagger, reeking with blood. He was apparently transfixed by the last thrust he had given to himself. In his breast were six wounds, five supposed to be superficial, but the sixth evidently penetrated the heart. When Mrs. Wing, a neighbor, offered him a glass of water his agony was so great that he bit a piece out of the glass. He died in about half an hour afterwards.

On Sunday last, quarreling was heard by the neighbors, but the nature of it was not known. George Arguing, a young Chinaman, about 17 years of age, who boarded with Mrs. Aceng, said that at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Henry arose from his bed, having been disturbed by the piping of a parrot which hung



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